

"Section 1. Every physician practicing in this city and county shall report in writing to the health officer every case of varicella or chicken-pox of which he may have professional knowledge, within twenty-four hours after he shall be satisfied of the nature of the disease.

"Section 2. Any person violating the above provision shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The demand for reprints of the article on the Viavi Treatment and its Promoters is steadily growing. Already several thousand copies

THE VIAVI have been distributed, and we shall **REPRINTS.** be glad to furnish copies as required.

Collier's Weekly for July 13th printed some editorial comment on our article and the manner in which the Law brothers at once sought newspaper assistance—through the advertising pages—thus, presumably, illustrating the principle of the "red clause" and putting a stop to any general criticism of their dope, their methods or their business. This article has resulted in a large number of letters from all parts of the country, most of them asking for copies. How much good this work will do in the long run remains to be seen, but certainly some people are getting enlightenment on what *Collier's* calls "that ingenious and widespread fake, the 'Viavi' system of curing disease." If the "Viavi" system of treatment is not a fake, then there will have to be invented some other word to decorate the English language. See to it that a copy of this article is placed before every clergyman in your vicinity and every other influential citizen; then if the people desire to be faked, the responsibility is theirs.

The JOURNAL has had occasion once or twice before to refer to the matter of book reviews. We

BOOK believe that careful and critical **REVIEWS.** analyses of new books are of great benefit and interest to our readers,

but that casual and always boosting notices are an imposition. For this reason great care is taken to secure the co-operation of well qualified men to do this very important work. If it is worth doing at all, it is, like any other work, worth doing well. It would be foolish to ask or expect a busy man to give up his own work and devote many hours or days to the careful and conscientious study of the merits or demerits of a new book; and we do not desire to print anything less than this. Largely for this reason, our book reviews are often delayed, in the publication, several months after the books themselves have been sent us; and some publishers seem to become impatient. To them we would respectfully urge patience. If they believe that our idea in regard to a proper book review is wrong, and that only the printed notice which most publishers supply for the "convenience" of over-

worked editors is sufficient, why, then, we would suggest that they refrain from sending us their books to be reviewed. If, however, they consider, as we do, that a critical review of a new book, such as the JOURNAL aims always to put before its readers, is a very valuable thing for the publisher, then we shall be glad to continue to receive publications as they are issued. But it must be distinctly understood that the mere sending to us of a volume binds us to nothing. If the book in question is considered unworthy of notice it will be ignored. If it is the "steenth" edition of a work that has been reviewed many times and contains nothing new of note, it will receive scant attention. If it is a new and important addition to medical literature the publisher may rest assured that in due course of time we will issue the conscientious criticism of some man who is competent to pass upon it, and that the criticism will be of value not alone to our readers, but to the publisher and the author as well.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE ARWINE CASE.

Whenever some disgruntled applicant for a license to practice in this state brings suit against the Board of Medical Examiners, there are various and sundry who hurrah! loudly; and when such an one happens to be successful in the lower court, either through the ignorance or the haste or the friendly feeling of the presiding jurist, the hurrahs! increase until the sound is almost overpowering. And also there is much rejoicing in sundry alleged newspapers which, for reasons best known to themselves, are always glad of an opportunity to say something nasty about the medical profession or those members of it who are striving to uplift its standards and thus secure better protection for the public; the *Los Angeles Times* is one of these. One James T. Arwine brought suit against the Board of Medical Examiners, along in the latter part of last year, to compel them to issue to him a license to practice medicine in this state, the Board having refused to grant such license for the reason that the credentials of preliminary and medical education of the plaintiff did not comply with the standards required under the act regulating the practice of medicine. The case was brought in the District Court of Appeal for the second district (Los Angeles) and said court granted the mandamus, in its decision reversing a previous decision of the Supreme Court of this state which sustained the constitutionality of the medical law. (See the JOURNAL, February, 1907, page 19). Some newspapers took the matter up and greatly rejoiced that the medical law had been "knocked out." This was a trifle premature, and at the time we said so; but, nevertheless, a goodly number of our members were much perturbed and wrote asking for particulars. The settlement of these things by old Father Time is somewhat slow, to our way of thinking, but it is mighty sure, and now has come the settlement of this particular thing. The law has again been sustained.

The whole case really hinged upon that provision